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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

EAST CHINA, KWANTUNG, SHANGHAI  
COMPLETE REORGANIZATION

REORGANIZES EAST CHINA REGIONAL DISTRICT -- Hangchow Chekiang Jih-pao,  
 26 Jul 50

Shanghai, 25 July (Hsin-hua) -- The basic reorganization of the people's governments and administrative offices of the East China Regional District was generally completed by the end of June 1950. This program, first instituted in late March 1950, was scheduled to be carried out in three phases as follows: (1) mobilization and training; (2) actual reorganization; and (3) preliminary placement of discharged personnel.

During the first phase, the activities personnel devoted themselves to the study of various study materials, such as "Decisions on the National Economic and Financial Unification Program," published by the Government Administration Council of the Central People's government, etc., so that they could fully grasp the purpose of the reorganization program. This greatly facilitated its implementation.

In accordance with the directive set forth by the Government Administration Council which stipulated that the reorganization of the various people's governments and the administrative offices would be undertaken in accordance with the actual conditions of each locality, North Kiangsu and Shantung were reorganized on the basis of their being old liberated areas, while Chekiang and Fukien provinces, the administrative districts of South Kiangsu, South Anhwei, and North Anhwei, and the municipalities of Shanghai and Nanking were reorganized on the basis of their being newly liberated areas.

The reorganization of the various agencies of the provincial and municipal governments and the administrative offices was based on the requirements and the scope of their activities. In Shantung, three administrative offices, six special offices, and four hsien governments were abolished, while a special office was abolished in both Chekiang and South Anhwei. In North Kiangsu, a hsien government was abolished, while 30 new ch'u (1) numbers refer to appended characters/ people's governments were set up in the municipality of Shanghai.

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Some 97,000 activities personnel were dismissed through the reorganization to cut down the total government employees in the East China District to about 663,000. Some 36,000 of these discharged personnel were, however, absorbed in the new positions created through the reorganization. In most cases, they were given training to fill these new positions.

In the past, local governments hired and trained their own personnel without securing prior approval from the higher authorities. This practice was discontinued so that accurate employment records could be maintained, and so that the national budget could be strictly adhered to.

Generally speaking, the reorganization of the various government agencies was carried out systematically. Cadres were appropriately assigned to the various areas in accordance with their local needs. Special emphasis was placed, on strengthening and improving the efficiency of the economic and financial agencies of the various local governments. Following are a few examples of the measures taken to accomplish this aim:

1. In the South Kiangsu District, some 4,200 personnel of the various government agencies were transferred to the economic and financial agencies.
2. In the four special districts, the heads of the revenue bureaus were selected from first-class cadres, that is, men of high caliber, such as those qualified to become hsien chiefs, heads of the economic and finance departments, etc., were appointed as these heads.
3. Revenue agencies of the East China District which numbered six levels in the past were reduced to three levels.
4. Of the 900 students who graduated from the North Kiangsu Cadre School, over 800 were placed in the various economic and financial agencies of the local governments.
5. The three revenue bureaus, namely, commodity tax, direct tax, and municipal finance bureaus, of the Shanghai Municipal People's government were merged to form the Municipal Revenue Bureau. To cope with the increasing responsibilities and duties of this bureau, the employees of this bureau were increased by more than 2,000.
6. In the past, the chiefs of the revenue bureaus of the hsien in the South Anhwei Special District held other positions concurrently. This practice was abolished and they now hold only one position.
7. Every effort is now being made by the various governments to replace the ch'in-tsa (2) (miscellaneous activities personnel) in the economic and financial agencies with trained cadres. In most cases, the ratio of about five cadres to one ch'in-tsa is being increased to about 10 to 1.

Due consideration was given to the disposition of the dismissed personnel. They were, for the most part, used to fill vacant positions. Many were sent out to be given additional training, while those who came from farms were sent to an agricultural school. Those who were regarded as too old to remain in government service were dismissed and replaced by younger men. A number were returned to their native villages to engage in farming.

The implementation of this program, a number of defects were noted. In many cases, the people failed to adopt a realistic view in carrying out the reorganization. For example, the Shanghai Public Security Bureau planned to dismiss about 1,200 of its employees, when, actually, it was understaffed by about 5,300. In many instances, moreover, it was noted that local governments showed little enthusiasm in carrying out the program. This resulted from their lack of understanding of the reorganization and its purposes. Many felt that they were being forced into carrying out the program against their will.

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KWANGTUNG PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT REORGANIZED -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao,  
27 Jul 50

The reorganization activities of the Kwangtung Provincial People's government have been completed. In the implementation of the program, it first organized a South China Reorganization Committee. This committee called a conference of the cadres of all government agencies of hsien level or above and the members of the provincial agencies to discuss plans for its enforcement. Invaluable services were rendered by the various levels of party committees of the CCP in carrying out the program.

The employees of the various provincial government agencies numbered 2,632 before the reorganization. Of this number, some 1,017 were dismissed to cut the total to 1,615. Of those dismissed, 247 were discharged; 272 were given further training; 293 were assigned to other positions; and 205 were placed on a separate list to be processed.

The reorganization program of the various special districts in Kwangtung was first instituted in May 1950. Reports received to date on the progress made are as follows:

1. Central Kwangtung Special District

A total of 3,971 employees were released. The majority of these discharged personnel were sent out to receive further training.

2. Nan-lu Special District

Released 10,394 employees, including 193 cadres, 4,885 public security personnel, and 1,316 ch'in-tsa (miscellaneous activities personnel).

3. Hsing-mei Special District

Released 2,377 employees, including 1,595 cadres and 782 ch'in-tsa. Of this number, 390 discharged personnel were sent out to receive further training.

4. Ch'ao-shan Special District

Released 4,103 employees.

5. Tung-chiang Special District

Released 5,188 employees.

6. Pei-chiang Special District

Seven hsiens from this district reported that they dismissed a total of 815 employees, of which 538 were sent back to their native villages to engage in agricultural production and 276 were sent out to receive further training. No reports have been received from nine other hsiens.

7. Hsi-chiang Special District

Seven hsiens under direct jurisdiction of the Hsi-chiang Special Office and five other hsiens reported that a total of 2,862 employees were released. No reports have been received from five other hsiens.

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## 8. Chu-chiang Special District

The Chu-chiang Special Office and seven hsien reported that a total of 4,199 employees were released.

9. The Fort Bayard Special Office reported that it released 400 employees.

10. Swatow reported that it released 366 employees, of which 315 were sent out to receive further training.

The above eight special districts and the two municipalities of Fort Bayard and Swatow which are under the direct control of the provincial government dismissed a total of 34,674 employees. To date, no reports have been received from Hainan and 14 hsien.

The discharged employees were mainly disposed as follows: (1) assigned to fill positions of lower level governments; (2) assembled for further training; (3) transferred to productive lines; and (4) returned to their native villages to engage in agricultural production.

To implement this reorganization, and education program was first carried out to arouse the interest of the people. The masses were invited to inspect the various activities of the agencies to offer suggestions for improvement, while the employees of the various agencies were asked to carry out the principle of criticism and self-criticism to improve their functions. Discussion meetings were held in the special districts, not only to acquaint the public with the purpose of the reorganization but also to gather their opinions.

Generally speaking, the program was carried out effectively and great success was achieved. However, there were some defects noted in its implementation, as follows:

1. Some agencies dismissed their employees without proper preparation or notification, resulting in undue hardships to those discharged.
2. Heads of agencies indiscriminately discharged qualified employees and replaced them with their own relatives and friends.
3. Heads of agencies withheld from other officials lists of employees to be retained.
4. Many agencies failed to take proper care of those employees who were discharged, i.e., discharging them and sending them back to their villages without granting them transportation fees, misplacing them in new positions, etc.

Measures are now being taken by the Kwangtung Provincial People's government to prevent recurrences of these malpractices. It recently sent out a directive to the various local governments to investigate and punish officials found guilty of abusing their authority.

2,182 TO BE DISMISSED FROM SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT -- Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 24 Jul 50

The reorganization program instituted by the Shanghai Municipal People's government in March 1950 was completed by the first part of July 1950.

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This program was directed by the Shanghai Municipal Reorganization Committee which was set up to plan and implement the activities. For the most part, changes made were based on experiences gained during the past year and in accordance with requirements for future expansion.

As a result of the reorganization, some 2,182 employees are to be dismissed from the various agencies. The majority of them will be absorbed, however, in the various new positions created or will be sent out to receive further training. Although the list of those who are to be dismissed has not been announced to date, it is expected soon.

This reorganization, which helped to streamline the government agencies, abolished agencies performing duplicate work, etc., and has greatly improved the working efficiency of the government. It helped to clarify the functions of the various agencies, which will undoubtedly help to improve their future activities.

## CHARACTERS

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2. 勤雜

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